

## THE HERALD'S ROMAN NEWS.

## Our Cable Report of the Preconization of the New Cardinals Two Days Ahead of the European Press.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]  
LONDON, March 18, 1875.  
Reuter's agent telegraphs from Rome, under date of Tuesday, the 18th inst., that the Pope's allocation for the preconization of the new cardinals would be given to the public on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

HERALD ENTERPRISE REWARDED.  
[This news it is remembered, was published by us on Tuesday, the 16th inst., in a letter from our correspondent in Rome, dated Monday, 15th inst., so that it was in his hands forty-eight hours before it was known to other correspondents and was given in the columns of the HERALD the same period in advance of its appearance in the London papers.]

## THE KAISER AND THE POPE.

THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT GRANTS WITHDRAWAL FROM CATHOLIC BISHOPS—BISMARCK'S PRONOUNCEMENT AGAINST THE PRELATES.

BERLIN, March 18, 1875.  
In the Landtag to-day the main clauses of the bill withdrawing the State grants from Roman Catholic bishops were passed by overwhelming majorities.

An ultramontane member, amid loud protests, read the Papal Encyclical of the PRELATE. BISMARCK'S ENJOINTMENT OF THE PRELATE. Prince Bismarck took part in the discussion. He insisted that it was the "imperative duty of the State not to pay promoters of insurrection."

## FRANCE.

THE ASSEMBLY TO TAKE A RECESS—VERSAILLES. THE SEAT OF THE SENATE—A LOOK FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS.

PARIS, March 18, 1875.  
In the Assembly, to-day, a motion to adjourn on March 20 to May 5 was adopted and provision was made for the appointment of a permanent committee of twenty-five deputies to sit during the recess.

PARIS SHOWS OF A POWERFUL INTEREST.  
A motion that the Senate hold its sessions in Versailles was debated.

M. Brisson, radical member for the Department of the Seine, made a strong appeal for the restoration of Paris to its position as the capital of France; but the motion was adopted by a vote of 311 yeas, to 312 nays.

PARTY TACTICS IN THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.  
The proposition to suspend the supplementary elections to fill vacancies in the Assembly was introduced and referred to a committee.

The Ministers declined to express their views on the question of dissolution.

## SPAIN.

PARIS, March 18, 1875.  
General Cabrera, after holding a long conference with the Spanish Ambassador, has gone to Bayonne.

CABINET OFFICERS APPROVE OF DESCRIPTION OF THE CAUSE.  
The Paris correspondent of the Times telegraphs that General Cabrera holds letters from some of the highest officers in the Carlist army approving of the course he has taken.

A FRENCHMAN SHOT BY THE ALPONISTS.  
A legitimist journal, of Paris asserts that a Frenchman, named Bermon, editor of the Carlist official journal, has been captured by the Alpionists and shot.

## AUSTRIA AND SPAIN.

LONDON, March 18—5 A. M.  
The Spanish government has requested Austria not to permit Don Alphonso to reside in Austrian territory.

Among the crimes of which he is accused and on which Spain bases her demand on Austria for his extradition are murder, arson and rape.

## LONDON CHANGE.

FAILURE OF A SOUTH AMERICAN BANKING COMPANY—HEAVY LIABILITIES.  
The failure of the General South American Banking Company is announced.

The liabilities of the company are estimated at \$1,400,000.

## THE MOODY-SANKKY REVIVAL.

FURCULOUS SCENES DURING THE PREACHING IN LONDON.  
LONDON, March 18—5:30 A. M.  
There was much confusion at the revival meeting in Agricultural Hall last night. The crowd was so great that order could not be preserved.

The pressure was tremendous, people were badly crushed, and there was some fighting.

## THE ENGLISH TURF.

LONDON, March 18, 1875.  
The Liverpool spring meeting, commenced on Tuesday, was continued yesterday and to-day and closes to-morrow, thus giving four days' racing under the Newmarket and Grand National rules.

THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPCHASE—AN EXCITING EVENT.  
The most notable event of the meeting is the grand national steeplechase, which took place to-day and for which nineteen started out of eighty-six subscribers, twenty-two of whom were declared out, and each paid five sovereigns forfeit.

THE FAVORITES NOWHERE—FATAL ACCIDENT TO A HORSE.  
The result of the contest proved most disastrous to the favorites, the winner being found in Pathfinder, against whom 10 to 1 was laid at the start.

Mr. H. Bird, of 15, Pall Mall, who took the second place, received very little support in the betting, being rated at 50 to 1.

A French bred mare, who scored twelve victories last year in France, was backed at 7 to 1, and came in third. The favorite was Jackal, who started at 5 to 1, but only succeeded in getting home fourth.

In taking one of the jumps Laburnum fell and broke his leg.

## THE RACING.

The following is a summary—  
THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPCHASE, of 1,000 sovs., added to a handicap of 25 sovs., each 15 lbs. for 10 to 1, and 5 to 1 (to the hind) if declared by noon Tuesday, February 2; the second receives 100 sovs. from the stakes; the third receives 50 sovs., 10 lbs.; the fourth, 25 sovs., 10 lbs.; the fifth, 10 sovs., 10 lbs.; the sixth, 5 sovs., 10 lbs.; the seventh, 2 sovs., 10 lbs.; the eighth, 1 sovs., 10 lbs.; the ninth, 1 sovs., 10 lbs.; the tenth, 1 sovs., 10 lbs.

THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPCHASE—AN EXCITING EVENT.  
The most notable event of the meeting is the grand national steeplechase, which took place to-day and for which nineteen started out of eighty-six subscribers, twenty-two of whom were declared out, and each paid five sovereigns forfeit.

THE FAVORITES NOWHERE—FATAL ACCIDENT TO A HORSE.  
The result of the contest proved most disastrous to the favorites, the winner being found in Pathfinder, against whom 10 to 1 was laid at the start.

Mr. H. Bird, of 15, Pall Mall, who took the second place, received very little support in the betting, being rated at 50 to 1.

A French bred mare, who scored twelve victories last year in France, was backed at 7 to 1, and came in third. The favorite was Jackal, who started at 5 to 1, but only succeeded in getting home fourth.

In taking one of the jumps Laburnum fell and broke his leg.

## THE POSTAL CONVENTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18, 1875.  
The czar of Russia has ratified the Borne Postal Convention.

## WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1875.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY APPROVED BY THE SENATE—CAUCUS DISCUSSION OF FREILINGHUYSEN'S LOUISIANA RESOLUTION—DURATION OF THE SESSION.

The Senate continued in executive session to-day, discussing the Hawaiian treaty, and about four o'clock the vote was taken on the final question, "to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to," resulting in the concurrence of the two-thirds requisite to carry the affirmative, which now disposes of the treaty favorably as far as the Senate is concerned.

After adjournment, which occurred immediately when this result was reached, a second caucus was held in continuation of one held this morning upon the question of adopting the resolution offered by Senator Freilinghuyesen, approving the action of the President in recognizing the Kellogg government of Louisiana.

The discussion has been long, varied and persistent on the part of the Senators favoring the policy of making this declaration before their final adjournment. Their counsels are not, however, harmonious, for they could not finally agree in the adoption of the measure, and another caucus is to be held to-morrow morning to hear the report of the committee of five appointed to consider in what form the resolution shall be pressed.

The members are Senators Morton, Conkling, Sargent, Christianity and Patterson, representing all the various shades of opinion of the republican party. Morton is the champion of Pinchback, who left for New Orleans to-night. Conkling dodged the vote on the Louisiana question. Sargent is opposed to any further consideration. Christianity has expressed personal friendship for the President, but does not approve the course of the administration, while Patterson warmly supports the resolution. If this committee can agree the resolution reported will be adopted by the caucus.

The serious objection to pressing the resolution in any form is that it will, protract the session and detain those who have business elsewhere and are anxious to leave Washington. The democratic Senators are resolved to exhaust discussion, if the subject is pressed, otherwise the business before the Senate can be finished to-morrow. It is contended that the subject is not as possible out of the fall campaign. If brought up the first motion will be to lay it on the table, on a point of order that the Senate cannot take cognizance of it in their present adjourned session, just as it was decided on the Clayton resolution for a select committee to visit the Indian Territory. The President is very anxious to be sustained by the approval of the Senate in the action he has taken upon Louisiana affairs, and says he does not want any doors left open.

The Judiciary Committee, whence the inspiration of the resolution is said to emanate, are, however, divided in their support or approval of it.

IMPORTANCE OF THE PINCHBACK SUBTERFUGE.—PLOTTERS IN LOUISIANA.  
It is said that the postponement of the Pinchback case has defeated a plan of the conservatives and the Kellogg faction in Louisiana. The present Lieutenant Governor, Antoine, was to have been appointed to a lucrative position in the New Orleans Custom House. A State Senator from the New Orleans district was to resign. D. B. Penn was to be elected to his place and be subsequently chosen President of the Senate. The would make him Lieutenant Governor. Kellogg was then to be elected to the United States Senate in place of Pinchback. This, with the adoption of the Wheeler compromise, would have given the conservatives practical control of the State. They would have had the Governor and lower House absolutely, and they believed themselves possessed of sufficient resources to control the balance of power in the Senate. The motion of Senator West to postpone the Pinchback resolution has in this view a deeper significance than at first supposed.

THE CHANGE IN THE NOMINATION OF JUDGE LOWE from the office of Commissioner of Pensions to that of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, Vice McKean, removed, was made at the request of Mr. Lowe. He was an aspirant for the appointment of United States District Judge of Kansas a year ago, but the President said he did not deem it wise to appoint members of Congress to federal offices. Judge Parker, of Missouri, appointed to the position of United States District Judge of Western Arkansas, is regarded as an able lawyer, was frequently called to the Speaker's chair by Mr. Blaine, and will be remembered as addressing the chair in behalf of civilizing the gentle savage, while a colored member held the gavel. Judge Parker is in perfect accord with the administration upon the reconstruction laws.

THE ENFORCEMENT ACT AND THE SUPREME COURT.  
The Supreme Court has decided not to render a decision on the "Enforcement act case" this term of the court, but will embrace the "Grant parish case" in the opinion to be delivered at the next term of the court.

A SOP TO EX-SENATOR CHANDLER.  
Ex-Senator Chandler has not ceased to have influence in Michigan politics, having to-day secured the nomination of one of his supporters, Henry B. Browning, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern district of Michigan.

## GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1875.

THE DEBATE AND VOTE ON THE HAWAIIAN TREATY—AMENDMENTS OF THE SENATE.  
The Senate was occupied over four hours in executive session this afternoon on the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty. Senator Sherman, of Ohio, was the first speaker and opposed the ratification on financial grounds, arguing that the loss of customs revenue involved therein would more than counterbalance the political considerations advanced in its favor. Senator Booth, of California, also spoke in opposition to the treaty. He contended that it would not cheapen the price of sugar, as only some 15,000,000 pounds are now imported annually from the Sandwich Islands, but would cause a considerable loss to the revenue—a loss that would grow larger from year to year with the increase of the production of Sandwich Island sugar which is to be expected under the stimulus of this protection for the planters. He also argued that the ratification of the treaty would affect the California sugar refiners injuriously, by admitting high grades of brown sugar to compete with the refined article. He also believed that the ratification of the treaty would lead to difficulties and complications with foreign governments.

Senator Booth, of Massachusetts, next took the floor, and supported the treaty on national grounds. When Secretary of the Senate, he thoroughly examined the subject and found that there could not be a loss to the revenue of more than \$300,000 by its ratification; but, as a compensation for this, goods of equal aggregate value would be admitted free in the Hawaiian ports, and besides, the Hawaiians exporting their products to the United States would take their payment in goods instead of money.

Sensors Freilinghuyesen, of New Jersey, and Boggs, of Missouri, supported the treaty, and Senator Jones, of Nevada, also advocated the ratification in a short but earnest speech, setting forth both the commercial and the political benefits offered to the United States by this treaty.

Senator Sargent, of California, closed the debate, showing the necessity of taking advantage of the present proposition. In this country wished to obtain control of the Sandwich Islands and prevent their passing into the grasp of foreign nations, as overtures had already been made to the Hawaiian government by the Pacific colonies of Great Britain for a similar reciprocity arrangement, which the necessities of the islanders would certainly compel them to accept if we rejected their pending offer to make a reciprocity treaty with ourselves. He admitted that it would not cheapen the price of refined sugar, but insisted that it would lessen the cost of the sugar which is used on the poor man's table and in the mining camps of the Pacific coast. Replying to an argument advanced by Senator Booth that we were not likely to need the Sandwich Islands for purposes of defence or naval operations, he said the country had never had but three years of foreign war, and the argument might as well be used to advocate the dismantling of our fortifications and the abandonment of our navy. He insisted that the Sandwich Islands are of the utmost value, not only as coaling and naval stations, but as a point of strategic importance, commanding the entire commerce of the United States on the Pacific Ocean.

The vote was then taken on the amendments proposed by the Committee on Foreign Relations, adding tobacco, leather and all manufactures of leather to the list of articles of American production or manufacture to be admitted to the Hawaiian Islands duty free; also providing that during the pendency of the treaty the Hawaiian government shall not cede or lease any port, bay or navigational station to any foreign government except that of the United States, or grant any special privilege to any foreign nation which is not now granted. The amendments were agreed to, as was also an amendment proposed by Senator Sargent, striking out the word "fruit" from the list of Hawaiian products to be admitted free of duty into the United States, and merely substituting the word "bananas." The object of this amendment was the protection of oranges and other semi-tropical products of California.

The treaty, as thus amended, was then ratified by the following vote—Yeas, 51; nays, 12. The majority was larger than was anticipated, a number of votes having been gained during the debate.

THE EXPEDITION TO ACAPULCO.  
The mission of the United States steamer Saranac to Acapulco is merely to ascertain the whereabouts of the missing of American home vessels, and to protect the interests of American citizens at that and other ports on the western coast. No hostile movements are contemplated.

THE SENATE CAPITAL.  
A MINORITY REPORT AS TO THE MUTILATION OF THE FILES OF THE HOUSE—THE FIFTH AVENUE PAYMENT AND LIVELY DISCUSSION THEREON—PATRONAGE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS—PROGRESS OF THE MRS. TILTON TESTIMONY BILL.

ALBANY, March 18, 1875.  
Governor Tilden to-night completed his message on the Canal matter, and it will be sent to the Legislature to-morrow morning. Facts and figures are given which will very much surprise those who have paid any attention whatever of late years to the canal contracts and contractors.

The Committee on Cities have agreed to report the Riverside Avenue bill favorably to the House to-morrow.

The principal measure before the Assembly to-day for discussion was the Fifth Avenue Payment bill. Immediately after the reading of the journal a majority report was handed in from the Investigating Committee as to an alleged forgery and tampering with the files. This report exonerated from all blame any official of the House, and gave an opinion that no responsible person was to blame in relation to the alleged interpolation.

A MINORITY REPORT.  
Messrs. Day and Hess made a minority report, in which they differ very materially with the gentlemen of the majority—Messrs. Seward, Alvord and T. J. Campbell. This document reads as follows:

The undersigned, a minority of the Select Committee, appointed pursuant to the above resolution, dissent from the majority report and respectfully present the following minority report, which is based on the direct evidence of the Select Committee, and is not a mere repetition of the charges made by the majority report, without any attempt at refutation, but a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

sugar which is used on the poor man's table and in the mining camps of the Pacific coast. Replying to an argument advanced by Senator Booth that we were not likely to need the Sandwich Islands for purposes of defence or naval operations, he said the country had never had but three years of foreign war, and the argument might as well be used to advocate the dismantling of our fortifications and the abandonment of our navy. He insisted that the Sandwich Islands are of the utmost value, not only as coaling and naval stations, but as a point of strategic importance, commanding the entire commerce of the United States on the Pacific Ocean.

The vote was then taken on the amendments proposed by the Committee on Foreign Relations, adding tobacco, leather and all manufactures of leather to the list of articles of American production or manufacture to be admitted to the Hawaiian Islands duty free; also providing that during the pendency of the treaty the Hawaiian government shall not cede or lease any port, bay or navigational station to any foreign government except that of the United States, or grant any special privilege to any foreign nation which is not now granted. The amendments were agreed to, as was also an amendment proposed by Senator Sargent, striking out the word "fruit" from the list of Hawaiian products to be admitted free of duty into the United States, and merely substituting the word "bananas." The object of this amendment was the protection of oranges and other semi-tropical products of California.

The treaty, as thus amended, was then ratified by the following vote—Yeas, 51; nays, 12. The majority was larger than was anticipated, a number of votes having been gained during the debate.

THE EXPEDITION TO ACAPULCO.  
The mission of the United States steamer Saranac to Acapulco is merely to ascertain the whereabouts of the missing of American home vessels, and to protect the interests of American citizens at that and other ports on the western coast. No hostile movements are contemplated.

THE SENATE CAPITAL.  
A MINORITY REPORT AS TO THE MUTILATION OF THE FILES OF THE HOUSE—THE FIFTH AVENUE PAYMENT AND LIVELY DISCUSSION THEREON—PATRONAGE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS—PROGRESS OF THE MRS. TILTON TESTIMONY BILL.

ALBANY, March 18, 1875.  
Governor Tilden to-night completed his message on the Canal matter, and it will be sent to the Legislature to-morrow morning. Facts and figures are given which will very much surprise those who have paid any attention whatever of late years to the canal contracts and contractors.

The Committee on Cities have agreed to report the Riverside Avenue bill favorably to the House to-morrow.

The principal measure before the Assembly to-day for discussion was the Fifth Avenue Payment bill. Immediately after the reading of the journal a majority report was handed in from the Investigating Committee as to an alleged forgery and tampering with the files. This report exonerated from all blame any official of the House, and gave an opinion that no responsible person was to blame in relation to the alleged interpolation.

A MINORITY REPORT.  
Messrs. Day and Hess made a minority report, in which they differ very materially with the gentlemen of the majority—Messrs. Seward, Alvord and T. J. Campbell. This document reads as follows:

The undersigned, a minority of the Select Committee, appointed pursuant to the above resolution, dissent from the majority report and respectfully present the following minority report, which is based on the direct evidence of the Select Committee, and is not a mere repetition of the charges made by the majority report, without any attempt at refutation, but a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee, on the 17th of March, 1875, received from the majority report, a statement of the facts as they are, and as they were ascertained by the Select Committee.

on each emigrant a large sum was annually paid, and with this money the Commission was to say in its expenditure. The Commission was strictly a State institution, and it should be supported by the State or Congress. The Commission, however, had